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JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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No. 678

15th November, 1951.

INDEXP.1. Headlines of Borba of the 15th November

*

P.2. Headlines of Borba continued
Headlines of Politika of the 15th NovemberFROM BORBA OF THE 15TH NOVEMBERP.3. Military Aid Agreement between Yugoslavia and the United States
(News item and text)

*

P.8. Irredentist line of Cominform supporters in Trieste and Italy

*

P.10. Todor Pavlov in the role of supporter of Soviet hegemonists

*

P.12. Gift from Marshal Tito to hospital nurse
Damage done by flooded rivers in Slovenia
Reorganisation of local authorities: abolishing Regional Committees

*

P.15. Agreement between Yugoslavia and Brazil
Ethnic Kristan in Novi Sad
Compulsory courses in Russian, in Bulgaria

*

FROM POLITIKA OF THE 15TH NOVEMBERP.16. After the Peace Conference in Zagreb: congratulatory messages
Daily output of coal in Serbia increased by over 2,000 tonsFROM BORBA OF THE 14TH NOVEMBER

P.17. Another failure of the Soviet delegation at the UN General Assembly

FROM SLAVENSKI PARCEVALEC OF THE 11TH NOVEMBER

P.18. Major Jone leaves for home

FROM RIJECKI LIST OF THE 9TH NOVEMBER

P.19. Hands off

FROM POBJEDA (Cetinje) OF THE 6TH NOVEMBER

P.22. What is happening to the Jews in the Soviet Union?

- 1 -

HEADLINES

BORBA

15th November, 1951.

- P.1. UN Assembly: a series of delegates speak in the General Assembly
- MILITARY AID AGREEMENT BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND THE US SIGNED BY
"MARSHAL TITO AND THE US AMBASSADOR IN BELGRADE YESTERDAY
- *
AGREEMENT BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND BRAZIL
- *
New iron and steel works completed at Gustanj, in Slovenia
- *
P.2. Changes in the laws concerning public prosecution (Article by
Dr. Mirko Besarovic)
- *
ETBIN KRISTAN IN NOVI SAD
- *
Statement by Milijan Neoricic at a conference of non-governmental
organisations in Paris
- *
REORGANISATION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES: ABOLISHING REGIONAL COMMITTEES
- *
Erection of a monument at Kadinjac
- *
MARSHAL TITO'S GIFT TO A NURSE WHO GAVE 20 LITRES OF BLOOD FOR
TRANSFUSION.
- *
Maiden voyage of the "Ucka"
- The tanger "Lendava" arrives in home waters.
- *
DAMAGE DONE BY FLOODED RIVER IN SLOVENIA
- *
The Second Internationale (Collection of articles by Engels and
Lenin published by Rada in Belgrade, 1951). (Article by St. Belic,
Francic)
- *
P.3. IRREDENTIST ACTIVITY BY COMINFORM SUPPORTERS IN TRIESTE AND ITALY
(Article by Stjepan Vukusic)
- *
Operation in Viet Nam (Reuters, Hanoi)
- *
Letter from Cairo: Egyptian opinion (Article by M. Avramovic)
- *
Crisis in the Norwegian Government (Reuters, Oslo)
- *
Activities of the International Children's Fund (Reuters, Paris)
- *
Partial elections in the Philippines (UP, Manila)
- *
Bradley in London (AFP, London)
- *
TODOR PAVLOV IN THE ROLE OF SUPPORTER OF SOVIET HEGEMONISTS
- *
Occupation problem in Austria
- P.4. Meeting in Pan Mun Jong:
Negotiations on truce at a critical point (UP, Mun San)
Statements by Van Fleet and Robertson (UP, Tokyo)
Attack by Chinese company divisions repulsed (UP, Tokyo)
- *
Anglo-Iranian dispute:
Mossadeq appeals to Truman (AFP, Washington)
Mossadeq defers departure from US (AFP, Washington)
Statement by Mossadeq (UP, Washington)
- *
Results of the Argentinian elections (Reuters, Buenos Aires)
- Trial of conspirators in Argentina (AFP, Buenos Aires)
- *
Approved For Release 2002/08/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R010400040004-7

- 2 -

- P.4. After the meeting in Zagreb: letters from people who took part in the Peace Assembly to Ervin Sink of the Yugoslav Committee)
- * American co-ordination of armaments (AFP, Washington)
 - * Conference on European armed forces (AFP, Paris)
 - * Anglo-Egyptian dispute:
 - Demonstrations in Cairo demand British withdrawal (AFP, CAIRO)
 - Manifestations in Damascus and Baghdad of solidarity with Egypt (AFP, Damascus)
 - Strikes in Alexandria, Port Said and Suez (Egyptian sources and Reuter, Cairo)
 - * Cyprus seeks its independence (Reuter, Nicosia)
 - * General strike in Milan and Milanese provinces:
 - Proposed law against Fascist activity (Undesignated news report from Rome)
 - * Guerilla activity in Malaya (AFP, Kuala Lumpur)
 - * FROM THE SATELLITE COUNTRIES:
 - Steel production crisis in Czechoslovakia (Radio Prague)
 - COMPULSORY COURSES IN RUSSIAN, IN BULGARIA (Undesignated news report from Skoplje)
 - * Trial of Soviet spies in Sweden (AFP, Stockholm)
 - * Middle East Command: Azzim-Beja's demands concerning composition of Arab League (AFP, Paris)
 - * US budget for 1953 (AFP, Washington)
 - * Indian Ambassador in Egypt transferred to the United States (Undesignated news report from New Delhi)
 - * Walter Haldstein is Adenauer's representative in discussions on defence: (Undesignated news report from Bonn)
 - Demonstration in Berlin (Reuter, Berlin)
 - * Why trade agencies do not assist the stabilisation of trade:
 - measures to prevent damage to our economy (Article by Lj.Ristovic)
 - * Agricultural review: fettering of initiative collectives can export off their own bat

POLITIKA

15th November, 1951.

- P.1. AFTER THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN ZAGREB: CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES
- *
- P.3. PRODUCTION OF COAL IN SERBIA: PRODUCTION OF COAL INCREASED BY OVER 2,000 TONS

- 3 -

YESTERDAY IN BELGRADE AN AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE FPRY AND THE USA ON MILITARY AID

The Agreement was signed in the name of the Government of the FPRY by Marshal Tito and in the name of the Government of the USA by Ambassador George Allen (Belgrade, 14th November)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY has released the following communique:

"On November 14, 1951 an Agreement between the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of the United States of America regarding military assistance was signed in Belgrade. The Agreement was signed by the President of the Government and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Josip-Broz Tito for the Government of the FPRY and by George V. Allen, American Ambassador in Belgrade for the Government of the USA.

"This Agreement is an expression of the desire of the two signatory Governments to apply their efforts to foster peace and security in the world within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations and at the same time it is a further contribution to the strengthening of the ability of nations to continue with their successful endeavours for individual and collective self-defence to protect the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to reduce the danger of a possible aggression.

"For the realisation of these principles the Government of the USA will, pursuant to and in accordance with the terms of the Mutual Defence Assistance Act of 1949, as amended, and the Mutual Security Act of 1951, make available to the Government of the FPRY equipment, materials, services or other assistance under the conditions as agreed on and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. The Government of the FPRY will use the assistance exclusively in furtherance of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and for the strengthening of the defences of its country against aggression.

"Both Governments will keep the public informed of operations under the Agreement.

"The Agreement entered into force on the day of signature and will continue in force until one year after the receipt by either party of written notice of the intention of the other party to terminate it. The terms of the Agreement may at any time be reviewed or amended on the request of either Government. The Government of the USA reserves the right at any time to suspend its assistance under the Agreement.

"The Agreement shall be registered with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"The text of the Agreement was published today."

- 4 -

Text of the Bilateral Agreement between the Government of the FPRY
and the Government of the USA on Military Aid

The Governments of the United States of America and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia;

Desiring to foster international peace and security within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations through measures which will further the ability of nations dedicated to the purposes and principles of the Charter to participate effectively in arrangements for individual and collective self-defense in support of those purposes and principles;

Reaffirming their determination to give their full cooperation to the efforts to provide the United Nations with armed forces as contemplated by the Charter and to obtain agreement on universal regulations and reduction of armaments under adequate guaranty against violations;

Taking into consideration the support that the Government of the United States of America has brought to these principles by enacting the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended; and the Mutual Security Act of 1951; which provide for the furnishing of military assistance to certain nations;

Desiring to set forth the conditions which will govern the furnishing of such assistance;

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

1. The Government of the United States of America will make or continue to make available to the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia equipment, materials, services, or other assistance in accordance with such terms and conditions as may be agreed. The furnishing of such assistance shall be consistent with the Charter of the United Nations. Such assistance will be furnished under the provisions, and subject to all of the terms, conditions and termination provisions, of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949 and the Mutual Security Act of 1951, acts amendatory and supplementary thereto and appropriation acts thereunder. The two Governments will, from time to time, negotiate detailed arrangements necessary to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

2. The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia will use the assistance exclusively in furtherance of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations for the promotion of international peace and security and for strengthening the defenses of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia against aggression.

3. The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia undertakes not to transfer to any person not an officer or agent of that Government, or to any other nation, title to or possession of any equipment, materials, information, or services, received on a grant basis, without the prior consent of the Government of the United States of America.

- 5 -

4. The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia will provide the United States of America with reciprocal assistance by continuing to facilitate the production and transfer to the United States of America in such quantities and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed on, of raw and semi-processed materials required by the United States of America as a result of deficiencies or potential deficiencies in its own resources, and which may be available in Yugoslavia. Arrangements for such transfers shall give due regard to requirements of Yugoslavia for domestic use and commercial export.

Article II

1. Each Government will take appropriate measures consistent with security to keep the public informed of operations under this Agreement.

2. Each Government will take such security measures as may be agreed in each case between the two Governments in order to prevent the disclosure or compromise of classified military articles, services or information furnished pursuant to this Agreement.

Article III

The two Governments will, upon request of either of them, negotiate appropriate arrangements between them respecting responsibility for patent or similar claims based on the use of devices, processes, technological information or other forms of property protected by law in connection with equipment, materials or services furnished pursuant to this Agreement. In such negotiations consideration shall be given to the inclusion of an undertaking whereby each Government will assume the responsibility for all such claims of its nationals and such claims arising in its jurisdiction of nationals of any country not a party to this Agreement.

Article IV

1. The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia undertakes to make available to the Government of the United States of America dinars for the use of the latter Government for its administrative and operating expenditures in connection with carrying out this Agreement. The two Governments will forthwith initiate discussions with a view to determining the amount of such dinars and to agreeing upon arrangements for the furnishing of such dinars.

2. The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia will, except as otherwise agreed to, grant duty free treatment and exemption from taxation upon importation or exportation to products, property, materials or equipment imported into or exported from its territory in connection with this Agreement or any similar Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the government of any other country receiving military assistance.

- 6 -

Article V

The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia agrees to receive personnel of the Government of the United States of America who will discharge in its territory the responsibilities of the Government of the United States of America under this Agreement and who will be accorded facilities to observe the progress of the assistance furnished pursuant to this Agreement. It is understood between the two Governments that the number of such personnel will be kept as low as possible. Such personnel who are United States nationals, including personnel temporarily assigned, will, in their relations with the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, operate as a part of the Embassy of the United States of America under the direction and control of the Chief of the Diplomatic Mission, and will have the same status as that of other personnel with corresponding rank of the Embassy of the United States of America who are United States nationals. Upon appropriate notification by the Government of the United States of America full diplomatic status will be granted to an agreed number of the personnel assigned thereto.

Article VI

1. The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia reaffirms that it will continue to join in promoting international understanding and goodwill, and in maintaining world peace; to make, consistent with its political and economic stability, the full contribution permitted by its manpower, resources, facilities, and general economic conditions to the development and maintenance of its own defensive strength and the defensive strength of the free world; and to take all reasonable measures which may be needed to develop its defense capacities.

2. The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia undertakes to take such action as may be mutually agreed upon to eliminate causes of international tension.

3. The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia agrees to take appropriate steps to insure the effective utilization of the economic and military assistance provided by the Government of the United States of America.

Article VII

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of signature; and will continue in force until one year after the receipt by either Party of written notice of the intention of the other Party to terminate it, provided that the provisions of Article I, paragraphs 2 and 3, and arrangements entered into under Article II, paragraph 2, and under Article III, shall remain in force unless otherwise agreed by the two Governments.

2. The Government of the United States of America reserves the right at any time to suspend its assistance to Yugoslavia made available pursuant to this Agreement, including deliveries of all supplies scheduled but not yet transferred.

- 7 -

3. The two Governments will, upon the request of either of them, consult regarding any matter relating to the application of this Agreement or to operations or arrangements carried out pursuant to this Agreement.

4. The terms of this Agreement may at any time be reviewed at the request of either Government or amended by agreement between the two Governments.

5. This Agreement shall be registered with the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Done at Belgrade, in duplicate in the English and Serbo-Croat languages, this fourteenth day of November, 1951.

For the Government of the
United States of America
(Sgd) George Allen

For the Government of the
Federal People's Republic
of Yugoslavia
(Sgd) Josip Broz Tito

(BORBA - 15th November, 1951)

IRREDENTIST LINE ADOPTED BY COMINFORMISTS IN TRIESTE AND ITALY

(Trieste, November)

On the occasion of the postponement of elections in zone "A" of the FTT, Italian and Trieste Cominformists have been unmasked as eager supporters of old Italian imperialist aspirations towards Yugoslavia. As regards the question of Trieste they took the same attitude as all other Irredentists, with the only difference that their tactics vary. They also in their turn demand the annexation to Italy of certain other parts of Yugoslav territory apart from the FTT. They found necessary to apply different tactics because a majority of the Italians and all the Slovenes in the zone "A" are reluctant to live under Italy. The supporters of Vidali maintain that the most suitable way for the annexation of the FTT to Italy is first of all to unite both zones and then to organize a "plebiscite" according to the Italian example.

Vidali's supporters used to dissemble such intentions of theirs. For the sake of demagogic argument they omitted this slogan in their pre-election campaign as the election day drew nearer, being afraid of their voters' judgment. But as soon as the elections were for the second time postponed for an undetermined period of time (in the Irredentist circles it is stated in public that the elections should not at all be held until the annexation to Italy) the Italian CP and its branch in Trieste considered that a suitable time has come to speak openly.

On 9 October, Togliatti openly declared in the Parliament: "According to the Peace Treaty, if the establishment of a free territory has been envisaged, and if it is going to be fully applied in practice granting a self-government to this free territory and a completely autonomous political leadership, then this would represent the way how the free territory could again be included in Italy as its part". The same has been reiterated by the supporters of Vidali with the only difference that this time they described this "way" as "the best solution".

As it can be seen from numerous facts, Vidali intended to come out openly before his supporters in Trieste in favour of this line, but, apparently, was met by opposition on the part of some party leaders, apart from a large number of party members. However, this does not mean that those leaders do not agree with Vidali, but that they are in fact afraid that their followers might abandon them. Following Togliatti's statement, Vidali held a meeting with the members of the Central Committee. He expected that they would take the same attitude as Togliatti, but this meeting was prolonged over three days, which is unusual. Vidali asked in the mean time for new instructions, as it appears, from Rome aiming to surmount differences.

A communique on this meeting was not issued until a week later, which also proves that there were considerable differences in views expressed at that meeting, while the resolution was announced nine days later in the Italian language. This time they were not published on the front page of their organ, or in fat print as usual. They contained in the old way phrases following the usual lines with the only difference that they failed to mention a single word about the problem of Trieste. Evidently, Vidali decided to give up his original intention to speak openly about the annexation of the FTT to Italy under the pressure of some of his followers. No mention was also made of Togliatti's statement.

- 9 -

When posters with Togliati's statement published in Unita appeared in the zone "A", the agitators of Vidali organized groups which tore them. However, Togliati's statement was made public and now Vidali's supporters endeavour to "persuade" their followers that this statement was made by Togliati for tactical reasons, namely because of the Italian people. According to this, Togliati openly demanded Trieste to be annexed to Italy together with zone "B" with the object of obtaining the support of Irredentist elements, while Vidali being in Trieste did not dare to say this openly in Trieste with the same object, namely to maintain his supporters.

Owing to all those dirty machinations, Vidali was brought into the position to speak and write one thing in Trieste and another in Italy. In Vidali's statement to Unita there was also no mention of the FTT, while in the Trieste organ also published in the Italian language the same Vidali propagated the idea of "a better solution", "plebiscite", expressing his readiness to unite with all on that basis, as well as on the basis of a struggle against bargaining between Rome and Belgrade. Vidali thus openly called for union with everybody, including the fascist and other Irredentist elements under the sole condition to be opposed to an agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia. Hypocrisy in Vidali's policy can also be seen from his articles published in Slovene a few days later in which he failed to write about plebiscite being aware of the fact that the Slovene population knew what kind of a plebiscite was in question.

Vidali's call for union was immediately accepted by various pro-fascist papers such as "Difesa Adriatica" and others. The organ of the Irredentist Socialist Party of Venezia Giulia welcomed this proposal by Vidali maintaining it as a success that "their suggestion regarding a plebiscite was adopted by the leader of the CP of Trieste Vittorio Vidali who expressed his readiness to get united with anybody aiming to frustrate the division of the FTT. This organ also added that Radio Moscow in the same way as Vidali stressed the need for "the consultation of the people in zone "A" and "B" on this subject. What kind of a plebiscite they have in mind one can find out from the same article in this paper claiming that a solution of the whole problem of the FTT cannot be attained in any other way but through "a plebiscite at the example of Italy"; furthermore, he pretended that then there would be no need for talks with Yugoslavia.

Following his long journeys throughout the world, when he finally appeared in Trieste, Vidali had his own point of view as regards the question of Trieste which he began to put into practice following the publication of the Cominform Resolution. Therefore, he undertook a systematic dissolution of all Slovene and Slovene-Italian organizations organized during the struggle and especially during the national liberation war which he described as "a shameful past". In the name of "internationalism" he maintained that the Slovene children should go to Italian schools, he also further attacked the struggle of the Slovenes in Trieste demanding their own independent school administration, as well as all actions aimed at the introduction of equal rights.

All those machinations by Vidali have not at all remained dissembled. As a result, numerous party members who were formerly deceived, especially in the Slovene places in zone "A", now gradually leave Vidali's organizations. The members of the Cominform syndicate branch at Nabrezina, for example, a few months ago, suspended their payment of subscriptions, while meetings organized by Vidali's followers are not attended by more than 15 people, while some cannot be held at all owing to a limited number of attendants. This occurred at Prosek, Repentabor and certain other places. This kind of opportunism introduced in the syndicate organizations in Trieste led to the passing of confidence in them. They also leave the followers of Vidali. (BORBA, November 15, 1951) (S.) Stjepan Vukusic.

- 10 -

TODOR PAVLOV IN THE ROLE OF SUPPORTER OF SOVIET HEGEMONISTS .

As usual the Bulgarian Cominformists organised this year also on orders from Moscow "A month of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship".

Neither numerous delegates from the USSR nor speeches about sincere friendship, "faithfulness" and rich banquets were left out.

The celebrations of the "Month of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship" were opened by Todor Pavlov, Academician and member of the Presidium of the Bulgarian Sobranje. His speech illustrated the spiritual impoverishment of the author and the monstrous moral and political figure of Bulgarian Cominformists.

As alchemists in the past tried to discover how to make gold artificially and believed that this was the beginning and end of human wisdom so Todor Pavlov realises that in the very existence of the "great Soviet Union and great Stalin stands a source of inexplicable joy and happiness for every real democrat and patriot, for every honest physical and intellectual worker." And Pavlov adds: "Particularly we Bulgarian patriots and democrats are full of joy, proud and happy because we have experienced to participate actively in the second liberation of our people from the fascist yoke.... Such cases of unselfish liberation of small nations from foreign yoke are only known of course to the history of the Soviet Union and to no other country until the October Revolution".

Pavlov quite conscious that the above passage would not be completely acceptable for the Moscow hegemonists, who are following the imperialist policy of Russian rulers prior to the October Revolution, inserts skilfully the reminiscences "of the first liberation of Bulgaria by Russian Tzarism in 1877/78", underlining this as an unselfish deed.

Pavlov declared that the "import of goods in the period 1945-1948 was an enormous help to Bulgaria" but at the same time he remained silent about the export from Bulgaria to the USSR.

Let us examine the data given by the Bulgarian Bureau of Statistics. This is what it says: In 1945 Bulgaria imported from the USSR goods to the value of 5,9 billions leva and exported in the same year 11,2 billions leva of goods to the Soviet Union.

In the total period 1945-1947 the Soviet Union imported goods from Bulgaria for 33,2 billions leva and exported to Bulgaria 33,8 billions of leva of goods. On the basis of this data Bulgaria overpaid this "help" by surplus exports to the extent of 800 millions leva. Thus the question of who gave help has been solved even on the basis of data behind which are hidden the real proportions of the exploitation of this satellite.

Reparations which Pavlov names "a monstrous burden for Bulgaria" are solved by the "existence of the great Soviet Union and of the great Stalin". However, what is the real relation between reparations, the Soviet Union and Stalin? It is a well known fact that Bulgaria was not in war with the USSR and that a belated declaration of war by the Soviet Union was only of symbolic importance. On the other hand the Bulgarian fascist regime occupied with its Army the territories of Greece and Yugoslavia and naturally Bulgaria owed reparations to its neighbors whose territories it occupied and not to the Soviet Union.

- 11 -

How have the "Yugoslav fascists" solved the question of reparations in regard to Bulgaria? The Yugoslav Government not only succeeded by its efforts to diminish the Bulgarian reparations owed to Greece but renounced its claim to 25,000,000 dollars which Bulgaria had to pay to Yugoslavia according to the decision of the Paris Peace Conference.

And what has done the "great" Stalin to "decrease" the monstrous burden of reparations? In fact nothing at all.

It is a well known fact that after the war German claims from Bulgaria amounted to 9 million dollars while Bulgarian claims from Germany were 110 million dollars. In other words Germany owed to Bulgaria 101 million dollars.

By the Potsdam Agreement it was decided that the USSR should collect German claims in former satellite countries. This has done the Soviet Union in Bulgaria - it collected its 9 million dollars from Bulgaria while Bulgaria's claim of 101 million dollars fell through.

Pavlov in his report showed himself not only miserable but also ridiculous when he stated that all what the Bulgarian workers and peasants produce, as well as the fruit of Bulgarian soil, are the result of the "immeasurable, unselfish aid of the great Soviet Union, great Soviet Science, great Russian experience" etc.

This conclusion is particularly strongly accentuated in a passage where Pavlov exclaims: "Is it not a fact that this year's rich harvest is not so much due to weather conditions, but in the first place and exclusively to the immeasurable help rendered by agricultural machinery, seeds and by agricultural, economic, technical and agrotechnical Russian experts, who have in record time trained tractorists to plough the land in a cultured manner and to apply the great Soviet agro-technical science, conquering rapidly the great Russian experience".

Bulgarian Cominformists amongst whom is also Pavlov have contributed in transforming Bulgaria into a Danubian Gubernia and the Bulgarians into slaves. They have set up a barbed-wire fence between brotherly peoples in the Balkans.

Thus Todor Pavlov has become one of the open and active participators in the creation and in supporting of a state of tension between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, in spite of the one time solemn promise "that he will do everything in his power and in the name of the Bulgarian Academy of Science to deepen the cultural relations between the two brotherly peoples of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria".

signed : Ivan Piperov

(BORBA , November 15 , 1951) .

- 12 -

GIFT FROM MARSHAL TITO TO HOSPITAL NURSE FRANKA MOLINO
(Belgrade, 14th November)

Italian citizen, Franka Molino, who came to our country after the liberation and was employed as nurse in the City Polyclinic at Rijeka, has voluntarily donated twenty litres of her blood to the sick. In informing Marshal Tito of this, Nurse Molino says that she came to Yugoslavia because she was aware of the fact that it was a country whose people won in the National Liberation Struggle their rights and that she was convinced that Yugoslavia under the leadership of Marshal Tito and despite all the obstacles and machinations from without is building up socialism.

"I, as an Italian citizen, promise you Comrade Tito to fight together with the peoples of Yugoslavia for the defense of their rights and to continue giving blood for our working men who are injured in the completing of the tasks on building up socialism."

Marshal Tito sent today to Nurse Molino a gold wristwatch as his gift.

(BORBA - 15th November, 1951)

DAMAGE DONE BY FLOODED RIVERS IN SLOVENIA
(Ljubljana, 14th November)

The Sava River and all its tributaries in the Bohinjsko part of Slovenia have greatly risen as a result of the heavy rains and thawing of snow. Great damage has been done, especially to communication. The flooded rivulet Belca near Kranjska Gora has weakened the foundations of the railway bridge on account of which there was a railway accident yesterday in which one person lost his life and three were wounded. Rail and road communications between Jesenica and Kranjska Gora has been interrupted.

According to the latest reports, the Sava River is still rising between Zagreb and Ljubljana, and it is expected that the Drava River too will rise tomorrow. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 15th November, 1951)

ON THE EVE OF THE ABOLISHMENT OF THE REGIONAL COMMITTEES - The Reorganization of the Agencies of the People's Authority

On March 24, 1949 the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY issued a decree on forming Oblasti (regions) on the territory of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia and Bosnia and Hercegovina. The general law on people's committees, which was issued after this decree provides that the laws of the people's republics can designate regions as administrative territorial units. At the same time this federal law contains the orders on the organization, competence and rights of the regional people's committees. Although some regions foresaw the administrative-territorial division in their laws, after the issuance of the federal decree and the law on people's committees, the individual republics--Macedonia first and Slovenia later--abolished regions and regional committees on their territories. According to this, today regions only exist in Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia and Hercegovina. Regions were formed in

- 13 -

that stage of our economic and political development when it was necessary to have broad support for the enforcement of decisions and measures of federal and republic agencies--much broader than were the district people's committees--for the purpose of completing the Five-Year Plan and other state tasks. At the same time they were one important link in creating the administrative-operative system for managing our economy. In the meantime, the significant changes which were carried out in the last year and which brought about the freedom of economic organizations and other institutions, as well as new measures which contain the prepared plan and financial system, have influenced the change in outlook and the justifiable existence of regional people's committees. In the discussions on the forthcoming reorganization of the people's committees, these viewpoints were unanimously represented in all republics and in all places.

Because this question is now ready to be solved, it is justifiable and necessary that, as a first measure of the forthcoming reorganization, local authorities issue the related proper acts and measures for the abolishment of regional people's committees in those republics where they still exist. There are two possible solutions for abolishing the regional committees. The first would be to issue changes and supplements to the republic's laws on people's committees on the territorial-administrative division. The decisions of the federal general law on the people's committees would not limit the people's republics in this sense because they only have the chief character and give each republic the right to decide its own administrative-territorial division with or without regions. In the same way, the new law authorizing the people's republics to deviate from the general federal laws enables the people's republics, with the mutual consent of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY in respect to deviating from these laws to change the competence of the district people's committees by transferring specific jobs which were earlier being done by regional people's committees.

The second solution would be to issue a federal Ukase which would repeal the old one and in this way further enable the republics, without introducing changes in the existing law on the administrative-territorial division, to immediately start abolishing regions and issue measures to terminate the work of the regional people's committees. This road is the shortest and was decided by the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY which issued a Ukase which repealed the earlier Ukase of 24th March 1949. In this manner the legal existence of regions in those People's Republics which still had regions was terminated. However, in view of the fact that this administrative-territorial division is a problem of the People's Republics and that the abolition of regional committees cannot be carried out with one formal act, but that it is necessary to have a number of provisions and measures, was foreseen by the Federal Ukase and that the People's Republics which still had regions would issue provisions for their abolition and for the termination of the work of the regional people's committees. Tiesing their Ukase with the Law authorising the People's Republics to deviate from the general federal laws, the Praesidium has executed a new and original method of expressing their agreement to the solution of the transfer of competence from the regional committees to some other agencies.

According to this, the Ukase of the Praesidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY (Official Gazette No. 51 of 14th November 1951) did not really abolish the regional committees but they will be abolished and their work will be terminated when the Ukase of the individual People's Republics so prescribe. Until these provisions

- 14 -

of the individual republics are issued the regional people's committees will retain their rights and will execute their obligations as they have been doing up till now.

As is known the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY, with its Ukase, gave legal basis for the abolition of regional people's committees to those republics where they existed. At the same time it also gave the basis that the abolition of the regional people's committees will start when the republics so designate, and for the issuance of provisions and measures which will assure the further unhindered and certain functioning of local and republic agencies and their services.

Herein lies the essence and significance of the Ukase of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the FPRY.

(B RBA - 15th November, 1951).

- 15 -

AGREEMENT BETWEEN YUG SLAVIA AND BRAZIL AS TO RAISING THEIR LEGATIONS
TO THE RANK OF EMBASSIES

According to a decree of the Yugoslav and Brazilian Ministries of Foreign Affairs, an agreement has been reached whereby their Legations in Belgrade and Rio de Janeiro are simultaneously promoted to the rank of Embassy, in order that the friendly relations between the two countries may be strengthened. (Tanjug)

(B RBA - 15th November, 1951).

ETBIN KRISTAN IN NOVI SAD

Today Etbín Kristan, the well-known American public worker of Slovene origin, visited Novi Sad with his wife. They were received by Luka Mrksić, President of the Chief Executive Committee of the AP of the Vojvodina, and Zdravko Isiljanov, Secretary of the District Committee of the Federation of Syndicates of the Vojvodina. The guests visited the oldest Serbian cultural institution Matica Srpska, a factory for the manufacture of agricultural machinery, "Pobeda" and the war memorial on Fruska Gora. (Tanjug)

(B RBA - 15th November, 1951).

CAMPUS COURSES IN RUSSIAN, IN BULGARIA

(Skoplje, 14th November)

Russian language courses in Bulgaria, which up till now have been compulsory only for youth organisations, activists and school children, have been extended to include members of the Front and all categories of Bulgarian citizens. It is also reported from Bulgaria that the number of courses has been increased. In Bulgaria now about 5,000 Russian language courses are being held by Russian citizens lacking the right to return to the USSR - former members of the White Guard.

According to reports, when the first Russian language courses were organised it was emphasised that it was the duty of course leaders to take active steps to extend the knowledge of Soviet culture, and to provide information about people whose attitude was anti-Soviet.

(B RBA - 15th November, 1951).

- 16 -

FOLLOWING THE PEACE ASSEMBLY IN ZAGREB: "I AM CONVINCED THAT THE BRAVE PEOPLES OF YUGOSLAVIA WILL OVERCOME ALL DIFFICULTIES", WRITES THE MEMBER OF THE NETHERLAND DELAGATION HUGENHOLTZ.

Assembly for peace and international co-operation, held in Zagreb, left vivid impression on its participants. In letters which some of them sent to the member of National Committee for the Defence of Peace Eryin Sink they pay tribute to the efforts of Yugoslavia for preservation of peace and hope that the contact established at the assembly will be continued and strengthened.

The member of the German Delegation Pastor Martin Niemeler says in his letter that he is very pleased with the results of the assembly. "From now I shall think more on Yugoslavia, on the struggle and difficulties which its nation has to overcome". Similar letter was sent by the President of the German "Friedensbund" Max Stirwald, from Hamburg.

The member of the Netherland ^{delegation} Dr. I. A. Hugenholtz, for whom - as he writes - the participation at the assembly is an unforgettable event, considers that the work to preserve peace, as it was outlined at the assembly, has to be continued through the Committee for Initiative and Connections "I am convinced, says Hugenholtz, that the brave peoples of Yugoslavia will overcome all difficulties which lie ahead in the struggle for preserving independence"

POLITIKA, 15 November 1951

AVERAGE DAILY OUTPUT OF COAL INCREASED FOR OVER 2,000 TONS

In recent time the production of coal in the collieries of Serbia is growing. For nine working days, from November 1 - 12, over 88,000 tons of coal was manufactured. Average daily production is now being raised to 9,811 tons, while in September it was 7,098 tons, and in October 8,916 tons.

The increase of production is achieved by the inflow of temporal labour from villages and various enterprises. The biggest inflow of new labour is in the colliery Rtanj, which in September and October failed to fulfill its plan, and now is exceeding it daily.. The Kolubara basin is at the head in fulfilling the production plan, which is now exceeding it by 7 percent.

POLITIKA, 15 November 1951

- 17 -

ANOTHER FAILURE OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION.

(Paris, 13th November)

This afternoon the Soviet delegation with its two satellites suffered another defeat at the UN. The Plenary session of the General Assembly with 44 votes against 5 and 4 who abstained from voting accepted the recommendation of the General Committee to put on the agenda of the General Assembly of the UN Yugoslavia's complaint against hostile acts by the Governments of the USSR and the satellites.

This defeat is not only reflected in the support of Yugoslavia's demand by an enormous majority of delegates. Those who were present this afternoon at the plenary session of the General Assembly were also witnesses of the big, moral-political defeat of the USSR from the very beginning of the discussion concerning the Yugoslav demand.

Immediately after the opening of the discussion concerning this question the Soviet delegate, Soboljev, took the floor. He began with insults, slanders and used words such as "cliques", "provocations", "slanders" and many other expressions. Then the President of the General Assembly put a stop to it.

- I beg the representative of the Soviet Union to keep to the procedure side of the question.

It is a well-known fact that in the discussions about the agenda one cannot examine the essence of the posed question but only if the question is of such a character that it can be put on the agenda. The President of the General Assembly was forced to call the representative of the Soviet Union to order - to be civil. He told him that he must not use insulting phrases and that his tone should be moderate.

Soboljev found himself evidently in a very unpleasant situation. It would be wrong to think that the inconvenience experienced by Soboljev was an expression of shame because of the moral reprimand administered before the representatives of the whole world. His confusion of quite a different nature. Soboljev's speech was probably written back in Moscow and he did not know how to continue now. That this is so can be seen from the fact that Soboljev's speech was nearly absolutely identical with Malik's in the General Committee, nearly word for word.

A similar fate was shared by the representative of Czechoslovakia, Emil Hrzelj. He was also several times stopped by the President during his speech.

The Polish delegate, Katz Suhi, spoke after the Czech one. He spoke in a similar manner.

The Soviet delegation had prepared itself carefully and invested great efforts in order that the Yugoslav proposal should be rejected, to prevent it from being put on the agenda of the General Assembly of the UN. This is not only illustrated by the fact that three speakers spoke against our demand, which is the maximum permitted by the existing procedure. In the galleries were carefully placed staff members from the delegations of the Soviet bloc who had to applaud.

The appearance of the Yugoslav delegate, Mr. Bebler, was very warmly greeted and warmly applauded. This applause in the solemn atmosphere of the session which the Soviet insults could not disturb, sounded the more sincere and persuasive victory of Yugoslavia's just cause.

(Sd.) M. VITOROVIC

- 18 -

MAJOR JONES LEAVES FOR HOME

During the last ten days the noted friend of our peoples and former Chief of the British Military Mission at the HQ of the National Liberation Army and Partisan Units, Major Jones spent his time travelling through Slovenia. He came at the invitation by the Union of Slovene War Veterans. On this occasion he contacted numerous of his friends talking with them about his impressions from Yugoslavia. He visited Litostroj, Kocevje, Rog and other parts of Slovenia where partisan fighting took place such as in Dolenjsko, Celje and Ptuj, then Strnisce, the automobile factory at Tezno, the textile factory at Maribor, the hydro-electric plants at Meste, Jesenice and Bled, and so on.

Among other things he stated the following: "I cannot express my enthusiasm at seeing things which I cannot believe myself that have been built or are under construction. I met for the first time you modest people during the partisan fighting and it is difficult to understand how they could fulfil such enormous and complicated tasks. I saw young people who are now the managers of large enterprises and during my conversation with them I could see that they are fit for their jobs. I was amazed with their conviction in the final successful achievement of all their plans for which they are striving."

(SLOVENSKI POROCEVALEC, Nov. 11, 1951)

- 19 -

HANDS FF

In an article entitled: "Harmless blabbers in co-operatives", which we published a few days ago, we pointed out and explained what the dispersed remnants of the reaction of a Porec village is doing, and in what way the rich farmers and speculators are deprived of power trying to disintegrate or at least inflict moral harm on agricultural co-operatives. We mentioned then that a few bastards and drunkards joined our co-operatives and became the best allies of enemies from outside because of poor vigilance. We would not be fair to this kind of people if we were to omit to mention the kind of allies they have, that is, that other kind of the "shipwrecked" persons of no value, educated at high schools and universities, who together with the former are only a blot on the escutcheon of that village of Porec. Both, the former and the latter, hand in hand, are trying their best to harm, above all, our co-operatives. Let us again take as our example the district of Porec, because it is our most important agricultural centre where the co-operative movement has been developed better than anywhere else. Let us take Porec also because it is there that those intriguers and bearers of past things are working so ingeniously that they believe they will not be found out.

They are mistaken here because even an enemy of smallest importance is nevertheless an enemy and if one neglects to fight him he would give him the possibility of being harmful. We are so busy with objective difficulties and with organisational forms which should be applied in peasant working co-operatives for a more rapid economic progress and extension that we cannot be sentimental towards anybody who would try to augment our difficulties.

With the exception of one socially-minded clergyman of Kastelir there is probably not a single other clergyman in that district who is not assisting in this or that way those who are hindering or advocating against co-operatives. On the contrary, most of the priests are assuming in their well-known pharisaical manner an openly hostile attitude and siding with enemies. Under the disguise of taking care of the salvation of souls, clergymen of Porec are very busy inducing farmers to leave their co-operatives or not to join them at all if they have not already done so. They are not doing that directly, but through "the devoted members of the flock", through those naive catholics who are still identifying their priests with their religion and who are either unable or unwilling to realise that their clergymen are seriously meddling with things that have nothing to do with religion. The "spiritual shepherds" of Porec are following a diametrically opposed path to that of the people and they are followed by "the most devoted members of the flock", that is by a few old toothless women carrying beads and a few bankrupt peasants, speculators, idlers and drunkards.

Through these people they are spreading rumours often so ludicrous and inconceivable that they can be accepted only by those who are acting against their own reasoning. They are addressing and advising fathers, co-operative members and their children, members of our mass organisations through the mediation of their grandmothers, aunts and so on. They are seriously returning to the verbal confessions and preaching pulpits and if they find some one who is not a God-fearing creature, they would recur to the interpretation that "even America is against co-operatives". In their excessive "care" for co-operatives, some clergymen have gone so far as to become real experts in co-operative matters. If they discover a wavering farmer they undertake with their "crew" a real offensive against him with the object of inducing him to leave his co-operative. They advise him about the steps he should take and of the measures the co-operative will take if he submits his application. Usually they tell him that "in view of the existing co-operative rules, he will not get his cattle inventory, but he should insist on getting his land." Some of them promise to

In their care for "salvation of souls" of the faithful, clergymen of Porec found a few allies among intellectuals outside of their profession. As farmers are unacquainted with the business of writing applications a Porec Cominformist and student of agronomy, Romano Stifanic, offered his services for this purpose. "Industrious" priests have not been reluctant to co-operate with that Soviet spy in suppressing any progressive tendencies of their neighbours. Everyone did what was expected of him. When the anti-national activity of the Cominformist Stifanic was established (his sin of writing applications to farmers is the least harmful) and when he found it impossible to continue practising his hostile acts there came to Porec a lawyer, Dr. Ante Primorac.

This lawyer is not concerned either with Yugoslavia, socialism or farmers' efforts. All he needs is money. Every application means for him a sum of 200, 500 or 1,000 dinars, so he does not bother whether his client is entitled or not to the intervention of the law. He will find this out when he gets an advice that his application has been rejected or that he is the losing party in a suit. But, he must pay in advance for the services of this lawyer. A farmer and speculator from Nova Vas by the name of Kramer failed a few years ago to pay his taxes. Tax officers, however, ascertained that he could pay and that it was a question of mere speculation on his part, so they collected the overdue taxes in accordance with the provisions of the tax law. He was trying to avoid paying the taxes due as a protest against the existing tax system which affects the well-to-do peasants more than others. Like Kramer, lawyer Primorac was also one who was erroneous in his conceptions about our democratisation so he began doing something that was without any legal foundation. He used to invite the opposing parties to call on him and he persuaded and intimidated the party he was not representing. When his mistakes had been pointed out to him, Primorac declared that he was not acquainted with all the legal provisions.

But since the writing of applications for farmers is a profitable business he did it. In his readiness to "assist" the misled co-operative members, telling them that they were wise to leave their co-operatives. He never bothered to ask his clients the real reasons why they were leaving their co-operatives, nor did he ever attempt to tell them that they had been misled by their worst enemies. He forgot that we must pay due attention to our backward agriculture, that we must try to bring it up to a higher standard and that co-operatives are the only way to do it. Co-operatives are, therefore, a matter of life and death to our socialist country and its further progress. We are definitely assisting our co-operatives in every respect, and while struggling together with them, a few clergymen, a Cominformist, and Dr. Primorac would like to tell us that we are wrong.

Now, at the very moment when co-operatives of Porec are seeking new paths for an improved organisation of work, when we are introducing new economic measures which are being reflected in our countryside, a handful of wretches are trying to hinder our efforts. And all this is done in a "naive" way, "legally", under the protection of the Church, legal provisions, freedom and democracy, with the conviction that they cannot be taken to account for it and that no one is noticing. All the Front and co-operative members of Porec will point them out, indicating that they have been discovered and that their steps are being watched. But, everything is not so naive as it looks, and peasants must be vigilant and politically active.

In this year, at this turning point for co-operative members of Porec, only 36 out of 1,500 are wavering. Of these 36 only 10 have already submitted their applications to leave co-operatives. Now, after discussing the problem with their advisers, after ascertaining who are the persons that are advising them to leave their co-operatives, and after realising that their lawyer is writing applications for them just in order to charge them for this service, they withdrew their

- 21 -

applications. Only three of them are still insisting on leaving their co-operatives and it will be a good thing for other members to get rid of them now.

Those are the results of work on disintegration of co-operatives in the district of Brec, results of numerous lies and fabrications of false advices, material offers, of writing applications and intimidations concerning God, hell and Stalin. Co-operatives of Porec went through a temptation and verification of their solidarity and unity with the result that they have lost three members who anyway should never have joined them. They have not paid the due consideration to the problem of the respect which they should have enjoyed in the district, and the Front organisations failed to extend them their assistance in fighting those who were trying to confuse them. Why should we tolerate an enemy, no matter how weak he may be? Reasons for siding with enemies against the people are of no account. If anyone is misguided his mistake should be pointed out to him quite openly. If this would prove of no help we should fight against him. Our co-operatives are too dear to us for us to tolerate anybody who put forward reasons against them. We cannot classify our enemies into categories, into dangerous or harmless, because all of them can be as harmful as we permit them to be.

(RIJECKI LIST, 9th November, 1951).

- 22 -

WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE JEWS IN THE SOVIET UNION?

One of the questions about which a lot is being said in various parts of the world and in which the Jews are particularly interested is the question of the destiny of their co-nationals in the USSR. In expressing the desires of all the Jews in the world, Haim Grirberg, Editor of the well-known Jewish magazine Jewish Frontier (which is published in the USA), last February sent an open letter to the Soviet Ambassador in Washington demanding a reply about the destiny of the Jews in the USSR (a reply which he has not yet received). Immediately after that, the Jewish Committee in New York sent an appeal to the United Nations concerning the genocide against the Jewish people in the USSR. Judging by all the data available to date, it appears that the Jews in the USSR share the fate similar to that of the Tartars, Chechens and some other non-Russian nationalities in the USSR.

The Jewish Committee in New York accused first of all the Government of the USSR of "pursuing a policy which is directed towards the destruction of the cultural life of the Jews" and in so doing violating the principles of the United Nations, the conventions on human rights and the Convention on Prevention and Punishment of Genocide.

Pointing out that at the beginning of the Soviet state the Jews were freed from the ghetto and protected from all discriminations, from all religious, national and racial restrictions, the Jewish Committee accuses the Soviet rulers of suppression and destruction of not only the Jews but also of other non-Russian nationalities.

According to the data given in the open letter written by Haim Grirberg and in the appeal made by the Jewish Committee in New York, the number of Jews in the USSR is rapidly decreasing from year to year.

Thus, for example, according to official data, there were in 1939 in the USSR and in the part of Poland under Soviet occupation about 5,200,000 Jews; according to the new Soviet encyclopedia there were on the eve of the Second World War 3,020,000; today there are just over 2,000,000. (According to the estimates of the paper Das Neue Leben of November 12, 1945, which appears in London, it is reckoned that immediately after the end of the war there were about 2,500,000 Jews.) What then happened to about 3,000,000 Jews? Did they disappear during the German occupation or were they later destroyed by the Soviet rulers? Soviet unofficial data on the destiny of the Jews during the German occupation are very contradictory. Thus, according to certain sources, 70 percent of the Jews in the USSR survived the German invasion; according to other data, 80 percent survived; and according to the Ukrainian press during the German occupation of the Ukraine about 1,000,000 Jews were killed in the Ukraine.

The Government of the USSR has never published official data on the destiny and number of Jews who were killed during the war and who survived, probably with the intention of preventing the truth about those Jews who survived the Second World War from coming to light; namely, those Jews who were after the war scattered in concentration camps in the Soviet Union and persecuted and physically annihilated.

- 23 -

This is also borne out by reports to the effect that the large number of Jews (as one time under Nazi Germany) have been deported from Poland and western regions of the USSR to Siberia and that in a large number of concentration camps the Jews constitute 30 to 40 per cent of the inmates, while in some of the camps this number is even as great as 90 per cent. The fact that for a fairly long time nothing has been said about the life of the Jews in the USSR clearly confirms that something is not in order concerning the the Jews.

Haim Grirberg and the Jewish Committee accuse the Soviet Government of the suppression of Jewish culture, education, literature and artistic activities, etc.

According to the data given by them at the time of the creation of the Soviet state, on the territories of the Ukraine and White Russia alone 150,000 children attended schools in which subjects were taught in the Jewish language, and in 1938 the last Jewish school was abolished on the pretext that the Jewish parents were not manifesting sufficient interest in the maintenance of these schools.

That this was only an excuse is best proven by the following fact: When some Jewish associations in the USA offered to maintain those schools at their expense, the Government of the USSR flatly turned down their proposal as being "shamefully unacceptable." Today, of course, there is no mention of reopening and work of Jewish schools.

At the time of the creation of the (Soviet) state and immediately afterwards, the Jewish press, Jewish dramatic art and literature developed freely and displayed considerable successes in its work. A few years ago Jewish dramatic art in the Yiddish language was greatly lauded; several Jewish papers were printed and a large number of Jewish writers wrote poems and stories in the Yiddish language. But since then the situation has greatly changed. The Soviet rulers have closed the Jewish theatres and made their work impossible; they have banned the last Jewish paper, while Jewish writers (for example, Bergelson, Nistor, Perc, Markis and even Ica Fefer who wrote panegyrics to Stalin) have been arrested and interned.

However, the Soviet rulers have not stopped at this. As once Hitler demanded his satellites to introduce laws against religions and to persecute and kill the Jews, so today according to directives from Moscow the Jews are being persecuted also in the Soviet satellite countries. In Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania there is a systematic work going on on annihilation and persecution of the Jews. The Jews are being persecuted, put in jail and interned and are also being forbidden to maintain any connection with the Jews in foreign countries. Anti-Semitism has assumed full swing, and one gains the impression that again we are experiencing the time of terror and persecution of the Jews as in the time of the Fascist rule in those countries.

The Soviet Government is keeping silent about all these accusations. There is not much prospect of their replying to them because a reply would at the same time mean a recognition of the practice of genocide in the USSR against the Jews.

Signed "B. N. Djukic"

(POBJEDA, Cetinje - 6th November, 1951)